# THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1896 Washington Office---1410 Pennsylvania Avenu Telephone Calls. Business Office ....... 28 | Editorial Rooms ..... A 8 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Persous sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is

paper must, in order to receive attention, be anied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor CHICAGO-Paimer House, Auditorium Hotel and : O. News Co., 91 Adams street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth ave. T. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

# -- Sixteen Pages --

If Governor General Weyler were to visit the United States he would hardly be received as persona grata.

After all, the coming wet season, with its yellow fever, is a more effective ally for the Cubans than resolutions acknowledging them as belligerents.

The changed course of the new comet which is now moving rapidly away from the earth, will enable experts to claim that if it had really struck our plane everything would have happened just as

The Washington estimate of the first ballot in the Republican national convention which appears in several papers gives McKinley fifteen and the other aspirants the same number in Indiana. It may be remarked that if the maker of that estimate were nearer Indiana he would rapidly revise it.

Woolen mills in Massachusetts employ ing 1,700 people have gone on half tim because the proprietors have more goods to sell than they have a market for. The textiles which the 1,700 American employes would have made in the time they will now be idle have been made i Europe and dumped upon their market.

If organized labor is going to put itself in the position of opposing all appropriations for the army and navy and for placing the country in a state of reasonable security against foreign invasion it might as well come out at once and demand that the United States resign all pretensions to a place among the na-

Judge Grosscup, of the federal court in Chicago, was led to remark that "expert testimony in that city is largely on the market" and has no value unless the competency, integrity and disinterestedness of the witness has been established The differences of opinion expressed by experts elsewhere have caused it to be

The federal authorites in Brooklyn claim to have proof that a fully organized syndicate, backed with abundant capital, has been engaged for some time in setting up and operating stills in that cits and New York for the manufacture of moenshine whisky. There is no form of rascality that does not find good breeding ground in a large city.

Now that the Iowa Legislature is considering a measure extending over the whole State the curfew restrictions which have been adopted by many towns and small cities in the West, requiring youths under a certain age to quit the public streets at 9 o'clock in the evening. it will not do to assail the old Puritan idea of the proper sphere of governmental authority.

The country will not regret to learn that the awful Tillman has been "called down." During a recent visit to Washington Captain John H. McBrayer, of Kentucky, called on the South Carolina Senator and politely but very positively informed him that he was a personal friend of Secretary Carlisle, and would resent any repetition of Tillman's recent disrespectful remarks about him. As Captain McBrayer has broad shoulders and the reputation of a fighting man Mr. Tillman at once intimated that there would be no repetition of the offensive

The city, county and State officials of Wisconsin have been in session to consider the tramp problem. Many plans were suggested, but none adopted. The convention in its resolutions recognized the fact that while a limited number of those who travel as tramps are men who would work if they could get employment, by far the larger portion are determined to live upon the public without work. The resolutions further declare that they are a nuisance and a danger a needless expense and a source of corruption-probably in disbursing the funds provided for their relief. They recommend that county workhouses or some other judicious system of labor for all prisoners, including tramps, be universally adopted. Work is the remedy for the tramp, and, that his labor may not come into competition with reputable labor, it has been suggested that he be put at work building the good roads of

Recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents will make them responsible to the United States government for injury to the persons or property of American citzens in Cuba. As long as they are not accorded belligerent rights. in other words, are treated as rebels, the Spanish government is responsible for all damage they may inflict on American citizens, but when they are recogshifted. Recognition will also give the as insurgent, the right to visit and is no partyism which would dare tolerate

which so much is heard.

band goods, and it will impose the duty of strict neutrality between the belligerents and of increased vigilance on the part of the United States to prevent the fitting out of hostile expeditions. Recognition of the belligerency of the Confederate States indirectly cost England, because of the neglect of due vigilance, \$15,500,000, wheh, as a result of the Geneva arbitration, she had to pay the United States for allowing Confederate cruisers to be armed and equipped in

### AS TO BELLIGERENTS.

In the discussion of the Cuban ques-

tion some stress has been laid on the

fact that at the very beginning of our

civil war Spain recognized the Confed-

erates as belligerents, and it has been claimed that this would have justified much earlier recognition of the Cuban insurgents. The cases are not parallel According to international law, sover eign states at war are always belliger ents. In the event of war between the United States and England, between England and France, or between any two sovereign states, both would be recognized as belligerents from the start Doubt only arises when one of the parties to the struggle is not in the enjoyment of political sovereignty. Generally the quality of belligerents is accorded to members of a confederation which engage in a struggle with each other. In our civil war there was some ground for foreign governments regarding the Southern States as sovereign members of a confederacy. The United States could not admit this, but it was tenable ground for foreign governments to take, and it was strengthened by the fact that each of the seceded States had a complete State government in full operation, and the first thing they did was to adopt a constitution and create a general government. If a civil war were to break out in Germany and some of the quasisovereign states were to unite against the imperial government and place an army in the field, the United State would probably recognize them as belligerents as soon as hostilities began. Plainly, therefore, there was more reason in international law, from the standpoint of foreign governments, for recognizing the Confederates as belligerents than there has been in the case of the Cuban insurgents, who have had none of the attributes of a sovereign state, and until recently have not had a working government, if they have now. This is not said by way of criticising or deprecating the action of Congress in now recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, but simply to show that the cases of the Confederates and the Cubans were no

exactly parallel. The fact is, there is no international law or established rule governing the recognition of belligerents. It is a mixed question of fact, politics and sympathy. No one case can serve exactly as a precedent in another, nor the action of one government be regarded as controlling on that of others. As between the United States and Cuba, the close proximity of the island to this country furnishes strong reasons why we should desire its independence and seek to put an end to the barbarities now being practiced there. It is to be hoped the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents may tend to this end

### THE PROPOSED SCHOOL REFORM.

The Commercial Club, if it carries out the plan of its officers in regard to the public school system, will render the people of Indianapolis a great service The work was initiated at the meeting of the club addressed by President Draper, Friday evening. It is proposed by the officers to have the subject referred to a committee which will give the matter intelligent consideration and report its conclusions.

There can be no question that the law creating the School Board, with its present functions, should be radically changed. It doubtless was adequate to the demands of twenty-five years ago, and would be adequate now if all the members of the School Board were men of the public spirit and intelligence of those who composed the early boards. Now, with the mixed functions of the school commissioner and the opportunities such positions offer for personal advantage and influence, men who have no interest in public schools sometimes seek commissionerships for personal ends.

The address of President Draper very

clearly sets forth the changes which

should be made. The first and most important is that the functions of the School Board should be arbitrarily legisative. The men who vote money should not expend it, or, as a rule, select those who shall superintend its expenditure. The board should have nothing to do with the selection of teachers. It should have no voice in the selection of janitors and like employes. If a schoolhouse is to be built, the board should select the location, designate the character of the building and approve the plans, but the details of the purchase of land and of contracts for construction should devolve upon a salaried officer, who should be made by law independent of the School Board and responsible to the city in large bonds. The board should have power to determine questions of repairs and vote the money, but no member of it | draws its water from a stream polluted should be permitted to select the men who make them. Under a proper law the treasurer of the board could not be a member of it, and, consequently, he could not be hiring money at 25 per cent. above the market rates unless the whole board should stop him from so doing, as they did two weeks ago. When a school board shall be restricted to legislative functions and forbidden to interfere with the executive branches of the school service, men who now spend money and devote weeks in attempts to get an election will have no interest in the office. To confine the School Board to legislative functions is the first thing to be done in improving the business side of the public school system. Unless the reform begins with divorcing the board absolutely from all executive functions and the dispensing of patronage, it will be as well to not begin. Here

No doubt the management of the schools should be nonpartisan, but the favoritism, the jobbery and the nepotism which have appeared in the recent management of the Indianapolis board are a greater evil than party control. No party nised as belligerents the responsibility is would have carried the Ricketts deal into effect in the face of the protest of vessels of either party, Spanish as well the mass of intelligent taxpayers. There search our vessels and to seize contra- the favoritism which has been notorious of both methods is theoretically the business, every employe has her own espe-

is the seat of the present evil.

in the management of the financial affairs of the present board. If the people in the school districts who have an interest in the public schools will meet and select for candidates for school commissioners men of public spirit and intelligence, instead of allowing men who have personal ends to serve to make themselves candidates, there would be neither politics nor questionable irregularities in the School Board.

tain quarters to commit the city to a large expenditure for school buildings which shall be "dreams of art." If this is any part of the purpose of the present venient structures, containing all the sure the health and comfort of the childreams of art." Fortunately, the Constitution of the State and the present insystem of school buildings impossible.

to improve the business side of the chool system if it shall begin by securng a school law for Indianapolis which shall make the School Board a purely legislative body and place the executive duties of management of the business part of the schools in the hands of competent agents, who, during a term of years, cannot be removed except after a trial and conviction by an independent tribunal.

#### BUMPTIOUS STUDENTS.

Wabash College students appear before the public with unpleasant frequency as participants in brawls and disgraceful outbreaks of various sorts Just now the freshman class is reported as being on a strike; that is, it has threatened to leave school in a body if two of its members recently suspended for a misdemeanor are not reinstated. It has presented its "ultimatum" to the faculty and is now leaning back in its veally dignity, waiting for a surrender. If any value is placed on discipline in the institution the faculty will pay no attention to the insolent demand, but will go about its business and leave the young men to their own devices. seems a pity that in such cases modern but perhaps not altogether improved deas forbids a vigorous application of the rod recommended by Solomon; but, since there is no college official empow ered with the duty of reducing rebellious students to submission by this simple means, it devolves upon the fathers of the boys to bring their unlicked cubs into line. A majority of boys are sent to college at the cost of some sacrifices on the part of their parents, and they enter school with the full understanding that they are expected to make the most of their educational advantages. Doubtless their own intentions are good in the main, especially at the beginning of their career, but too often they seem to forget the purpose for which they have gone from home and go to what length they dare in the evasion of duty and the commission of acts which they admiringly call deviltry. The spirit of rebellion and general "cussedness" seems to have worked rapidly on this freshman class The absence of home restraints and the unaccustomed sense of independence and liberty is in danger of being regarded as icense for mischief, but a longer time is usually required for the undertaking of such high-handed proceedings as the issuing of an "ultimatum" and a threat to strike. What is the matter at Wabash? Is the faculty not in sufficient sympathy with the boys to get the proper influence over them, or does chance that an unusual number of ili trained and unmanageable youngsters are unloaded on that staid institution?

PURE WATER AND SAND FILTRA-TION.

will remove its one reproach.

feminine influence which at least modi-

fies, if it does not prevent, unseemly an

obstreperous demonstrations in other

schools? The management of the college

might take this thought into considera-

tion when they look about for that which

The question of pure water supply this city, already important, will grow more and more so as time passes. As the population of the city and surrounding country increases, the supply from wells or running streams will necessarily become more impregnated with surface impurities and more unfit for use. This is not the only city that is beginning to realize the necessity of securing a better water supply. There are scores of cities and large towns in the same or worse condition. The water that is considered most dangerous is that supplied from streams running through comparatively thickly settled districts, and of the cities so supplied many have suffered from

typhoid fever to an alarming extent. Philadelphia is now one of the cities agitating for pure water. That city with coal dust from a mining district and with organic matter from a thickly settled country. Typhoid fever cases there are disproportionately numerous. on an average 6,000 occurring annually, with 500 deaths from that cause. The experience of other cities, notably of some European cities, leaves no doubt that an improved water supply would greatly reduce this death rate. Some time ago a citizens' committee of fifty was appointed in Philadelphia to agitate the question, and it has made a careful study of the water supplies of large cities, both in the United States and Europe. A member of the committee visited Europe and made a thorough investigation of the various filtering plants in operation in the different cities. The committee's investigation led to the conclusion that the only way to obtain pure water supply for large cities, under the conditions named, is by filtration, either natural or artificial. By natural filtration is meant the forcing of a body of water by grevity through a bed of sand or other substance which will collect all impurities By mechanical or artificial filtration is meant the forcing of the water under great pressure through a cylinder filled similarly with and gravel, the process being assisted

same, namely-purification by sand filtration. The city of London has eight water companies, and they are all required by law to use sand filtration. The city of Hamburg has sixteen filters in constant use, furnishing 48,000,000 gallons of water daily, and since their introduction the yearly death rate has been reduced from twenty-three to eighteen.

As a result of the committee's investigation and report, the water committee There is a very evident purpose in cer- of the Philadelphia Council has reported an ordinance appropriating \$250,000 to construct an experimental filtering plant, and the city papers are urging its passage. It is admitted that a complete movement, it will be well to modify it. | plant, or enough filters to purify the What the city needs is plain and con- water supply of the entire city, would cost a great deal more than this, but it sanitary requirements necessary to in- is argued that, it having been demonstrated that the present supply is imdren of the city. Even the wealthiest of | pure, and that sand filtration is absocities are not pouring money into lutely the only remedy, the question of cost should not be considered. Philadelphia owns its water works, and in 1894 debtedness of the city render the em- it received an income of \$2,759,000 from barking in the construction of a costly | the sale of water. Surely, with such an income from water, it ought to furnish The Journal will most cordially sus- a pure supply, especially as there is no tain the Commercial Club in its efforts | doubt that the water now used is the direct cause of most of the five hundred deaths and the six thousand cases of typhoid fever which occur there yearly.

It is probable this city will acquire the water works in the near future, and when it does it should give immediate consideration to the question of thorough filtration.

United States Minister Terrell, writing from Constantinople to a brother in Texas, says all the Armenian massacres could have been avoided if England's policy had been different. That depends. Nothing short of forcible intervention or a certainty that such intervention would be made would have prevented the massacres, and it is not certain that even that would. The Moslem flat was that the Armenians must go, and that is still the flat. On another point Mr. Terrell

The American press and American Congress, in abusing the Sultan and Porte, will lestroy my influence here. And then the oor missionaries whom I have now proected from the Black to the Caspian sea are continuously writing back ho the Sultan and Porte, and their friend n the United States have the letters pubished, and the papers containing them are sent to the government here immediately How can I any longer protect such people

It is to be regretted if anything has occurred to lessen the minister's influence or ability to protect Americans in Turkey, but it could hardly be expected that the American press would keep silent regarding the Armenian massacres. There was less excuse for the talk in

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Commissioner of Pensions has sent a statement to Congress showing that during the last half of the year 1895 4,826 pensioners were dropped. The reasons for this wholesale cutting off o pensioners are not given. The Commis-

Of the 4, 26 cases dropped during said period for other causes, the records of this of said oases; that is to say, in 3,417 cases orders to drop were actually issued by thi ireau, while in the remainder, 1,409 cases. the dropping was done by the agents for the payment of pensions, in most cases pursuant to the terms of the certificates ssued by this bureau.

The Commissioner is having his own way about dropping pensioners now, but next fall he will hear something else drop.

Ex-Commander Ballington Booth has delicate problem to solve in his action regarding the funds him for the use of the Salvation Army. Shall he be true to his pledges taken on entering the army, and, regarding himself, while he remained a member, as its agent only, turn all the property over to the new commander? Or shall he fulfill the expectations of those who gave the money and consider it a personal trust to be used in this Certainly there can be nothing in the country as they directed? There are obpeaceful atmosphere of classic Crawligations to both sides which he doubtfordsville to develop bad tendencies in ess feels very keenly, and which probvouthful minds. Possibly the trouble is ably explain his present silence and rethat coeducation does not exist at Wabash, and the boys are deprived of the

> Dr. Hunter's withdrawal from the Senatorial race in Kentucky is probably due to the following, bearing his signature, which was produced and read in the joint assembly on Friday: I hereby soree that I will favor such les

islation and support such measures as will restore silver to the position it occupied as primary or redemption money prior to 1873, when it was the standard of values.

The reading of this came very near causing a stampede from Dr. Hunter on Friday, but it was arrested. His withdrawal is not surprising, as sound-money Republicans could not be expected to give a cordial support to a candidate who would secretly sign a statement so evidently intended to catch silver votes.

## BUBCLES IN THE AIR.

Lessened the Punishment. Mrs. Figg-It really pains me to punish you, Tommy. Tommy-Well, that's some satisfaction,

anyway. Densest Ignorance. "Ignorant?" said the present friend, speaking of the absent one. "Why, I don't believe that fellow even knows how to

Impossible. The aeronaut looked down on the fleecy "Somehow I don't feel right to-day," he

start a balky horse!"

soliloquized. "If I were anywhere else than here I would have the idea that I was under the weather." Defective Arms.

"Now, sir." said the Spanish general,

forgetting his native politeness and his grammar in his wrath, "gimme an explanation of your defeat, and give it to me "It is solely the fault of the ordnance department," said the captain. "They fur-

nished us nothing but fountain pens, which, however effective they may be in a siege, are useless in a skirmish." Practical School Training. Millinery and dressmaking are taught in

the public night schools of Philadelphia and an exhibition of the pupils' work was lately made. These two arts were formerly so simple as to be easily mastered by any intelligent woman quick of observation and apt with her needle, but of late years they have grown so complicated as to call for the special instruction of those who would practice them. Comparatively few women now undertake to make their own gowns or trim their own bonnets without assistance, but the economical need of doing so still exists as much as ever, and many would essay the task if they could be in-Itiated into the mysteries of the crafts without long apprenticeship. The professional ressmaker or milliner is not conducting an | form. educational institution. In each of them. by means of chemicals. The principle as in every other modern manufacturing

cial work to do and may spend years upon that without acquiring knowledge of any other. The skirt maker does not learn to make waists, waist making is an art by itself, while sleeves demand a particular skill. A girl desiring to gain a complete knowledge of the business for her own benefit finds no encouragement in such a place. Private schools for such instruction are expensive besides being unsatisfactory in their methods. They are necessarily transient in character and lacking in thoroughness. Wherever departments for such lustries are made a part of manual train ing schools they are eagerly patronized The Pratt Institute finds its millinery de partment especially popular. Sewing has long been taught in the Philadelphia com mon schools but the more advanced branches of it are not reached in the regular course and are confined to the night schools which are mainly attended by an older class of students. Sewing is taught in the Indianapolis Training School, and perhaps millinery and dressmaking will, in due time, be given a place in the course. Such a step will be progress in a good direction.

Miss Overman, of San Francisco, seems to be an uncommonly brazen young woman. She was placed in no enviable light when brought forward as a guileless victim of Rev. Dr. Brown's villainy, but her character was of dazzling whiteness then compared to its color as she represents it in her latest confession. As a blackmailer, willing to destroy her own and the minister's reputation for the sake of secur ing money so that she need not work, she shows up as a peculiarly depraved person Even if her confession turns out to be false, as seems likely, she cannot remove the stains she has put upon her character.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Common Things from the Lives of Common People-By One of Them.

My Own Baby and L. Deep, violet blue As the midnight sky When the moon is full, Was each baby eye That looked into mine; And a hateful lie That rose from my heart And truth took its place; For I did not dare To drive out the trust From those eyes of blue That looked through mine To my soul-could you? Ah, God! to know That some dark day, Too long before Those curls turn gray, That trust must go From those eyes away. And my arms cling close And closer still, As though by force Of a father's will And an endless love I would keep her free For aye from the false As she now keeps me.

#### The Lost Ring-A True Story of Poor, Happy People.

One morning at 6, as I sat at my writing desk grinding out "copy" of no interest to myself or to any one else, my wife came hurriedly into the room from the kitchen, crying as if her heart would break. Sh had gone out singing but a moment be fore, and the change astounded me.

"Dearie, dearie," she sobbed, throwing both arms tightly about my neck and clinging as if for life, "I've lost my ring-my new ring," and her sobs made it impossible for her to proceed further. I held the dear little woman close, tol

her she would find the ring, and tenderly inquired where she had lost it. She had dropped it down the waste pipe of the sink, our last slovenly hired girl having left off the screen. That looked more serious, but we would find it-never fear. We would have a man take out the pipe. There was funereal gloom through the breakfast hour until I could get away to get a plumber. It had long been my wife's worldly wis to possess a wide band ring, containing her initials and mine. By dint of hard work and some self-sacrifice I had gotten he just such a ring for Christmas, and appier woman never lived, nor one whose childlike. In the struggle to touch her dear heart the ring was a close second, while baby and I tied for first. And this was the ring she had lost.

When I came home at noon the plumber had been there-had failed to find the ring. It had not lodged in the pipe. My wife was sadder than ever, but she mustn't worry. We would have a part of the tile drain taken up. That would discover the ring. Gloom again at dinner. Every bite my wife attempted to swallow choked her. and tears stood in her eyes. Everything had gone wrong during the forenoon. She had burned her hands about the stove a heirloom, and even baby's sunny temper, under the influence of the general gloom, had been spoiled.

Funeral No. 3 at supper. The second man, talkative negro, had been sorry he 'couldn't have the honah, missus, but that ring was done gone, drapped-straight int' de sewer." His comforting fell on unappre ciative ears. I comforted my wife as best I might by holding her and baby close and telling her she hadn't lost us. (Baby took advantage of this affectionate demonstration, first to pat our cheeks, then to pull our hair with each hand.) Yes, but she had loved the ring, too, my wife repeated with a fresh and milder burst of tears-"You gave it to me."

But when the twilight came on and we went into the dim sitting room, two arms stole 'round baby and me, and a soft cheek rubbed tenderly against mine as in the old. tenderer, girl-wife days. She had loved the ring, but it was for my sake-and baby's. We were sweethearts again, even more so than we had ever been. I sat down at the old cabinet organ, pulled out the soft stop and sang our favorite old love songs. And when I sat down at the little writing desk she had given me out of her painfully hoarded savings my pencil wouldn't write copy, but-this. I love that lost ring, because it gave love

a new lease of life in our home. Such are the tragedies in common lives.

#### In a Hospital. A deep red rose petal; the perfume laden

breath of a pink carnation; and the pure, soft tone of a church bell. The rose with the beautiful petal was in the window of the sick chamber; the pink carnation was in a vase on a small table, and hung delightfully near the nostrils of the convalescent invalid on the cot; while the church bell occupied a tower not far from the invalid's room.

The sick man was in a dreamy, semiunconscious state-his eyes half closed, gazing past the vase of flowers at his side past the roses in his window, at a spot of vellow sunshine on the window facing-the last spot of light the sun would that day throw within the range of his vision.

They were three beautiful things-the pe tal, the perfume and the bell tone, each perfect in its own sweet way. And as the invalid's senses swam more and more, they all dissolved into one-a sense of the beautiful, of beauty as an abstract quality. He could not tell whether the perfume was audible in the pulsing waves of sound, the rose petal pouring forth the sweet aroma, or the bell-tone visible in perfect, graceful

of the drowsy convalescent: "May it not

sciousness-a state in which all the senses are merged into the power of absorbing beauty? And be was asleep. S. W. G. Richmond, Ind. SCIENTIFIC.

A little petroleum barometer, 150 times as ensitive as the ordinary mercury baromter, has been exhibited to the Berlin Phys-

Since 1872 about seventy lines of rack railway, with a total length of 500 miles, have been built in different parts of the world. They are worked by 308 locomotives, the neaviest weighing seventy tons. A "viking" ship recently discovered in East Prussia is estimated to be one thou-

sand years old, and appears to be of the same type as those that carried the Nornans to England. It is about forty feet ong, and comparatively well preserved. It is pointed out that a new and immense field for scientific investigation has been opened by the great Trans-Siberian railway. Next summer the explorer can travel y rail to the banks of the Yenesei, at a listance of 3,057 miles from St. Petersburg,

and will have facilities for navigating the great rivers running northward An investigation by Dr. Losener indicates that typhoid bacilli may survive in a buried corpse for ninety-six days, cholera vibrios for not more than twenty-eight days, tubercle bacilli from ninety-five to 123 days, tetanus bacilli more than 234 days, but not over 361 days, and anthrax germs for a full ar or more. Only anthrax germs found their way to adjacent soil or water. The earth is so perfect a filter that ordinary burial seems to offer little more risk of preading disease than cremation

An electric lamp that can be carried in he pecket has been produced in Germany by Herr Bohwinkel. It is made either in cylindrical form or like a flat flask, a small glow lamp in each case forming the upper portion, while the battery is the base. A "revolver battery" of three platinum-zinc elements gives a current of to five amperes at six volts. The filament is caused to glow by tipping the lamp, and in a lamp of ten inches in height by two inches in diameter continues to give a bright white light for an hour and a half with one filling. A patent battery fluid is used, of which one quart is sufficient to fill the

lamp sixteen times. Ozone is becoming an important industrial agent. It artificially ages liquors, removes the effect of oily beans in coffee, and improves tobacco. In its late application to the rapid seasoning of wood for sounding oards and musical instruments, it increases the resistance of the wood to temperature a few days, whereas the old method of oxibleaches linen in less than a third of the time required by sunlight. It is also valuchemical and technical especially in purifying starch derivatives from undesirable color, odor and taste.

The Gregorian calendar, first substituted for the Julian calendar in 1582, allows the ordinary year 365 days, the leap year 366 days, and drops three leap years in every four centuries, only those centennial years which are divisble by 400 being leap years. The mean year of our time-reckening most individuals, is still twenty-six econds longer than the true astron year. This has led a learned member the French Academy of Sciences to prop a further correction of the calendar by conidering every year divisible by 3,200 as an ng the error in our mean year to one day in 500,000 years. If the adopted, the first departure departure from the egorian rule will han 1,200 years.

The theory that electricity, magnetism and chemical action are modes of motion, ither of the molecules or the ether, is held by Walker, an English physicist. He claims that this view, which he published three years ago, is confirmed by the Roentgen iments. An electric current, according to this author, is a series of waves of greater length than the largest of the in-visible heat waves, and of a transmission rate lower than those waves: electronetism, a series of waves shorter than ultra-violet waves, and with a rate of transmission; magnetism, a wave mparted to the molecules of iron at heir formation or to the ether surro molecules; chemical action, a bably between the wave length of the sound wave and the waves of elecricity. Roentgen rays, he believes, may be

ery short electromagnetic waves. Although Roentgen's work was so thoroughly done that little has been added to it by other experimenters, his view that the X rays differ from the cathode rays is not accepted by all physicists. Dolbear pelieves that the same results could be obtained from any source of light. He has given some attention to the matter, havng, as long ago as 1892, photographed an ron star through an ordinary table-top electric sparks. He stated two years ago that all rays have similar charcteristic properties; that what any ray can do depends upon the kind of matter falls on; that what we know as light h no existence apart from the eyes, and that it has long been known that ether waves too long to be seen by the eyes could be esting fact may be added that M. Gustave Le Bon has reported to the French Acadthrough plates of iron and lead by a three hours' exposure to the light of a paraffin

The serum treatment of snakebites has een undergoing tests in India and Austraia, to which countries Dr. Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute of Lille, has sent large supplies of serum furnished by immunized horses. A rabbit inoculated with onetwenty-thousandth of its weight of this serum resists a dose of cobra venom that would kill a similar uninoculated animal in three or four hours. In India the serum has proven effective against the virus of reptiles of several species, an illustration of its value being afforded by the cases of man and a woman bitten by two specimens of naja tripudians-the ulated with serum an hour afterward and compeltely recovering by the next day, while the latter was not treated and died in two hours. In hot climates the power of the serum seems to be reduced about fourfths in three months. In the serum treatment of pulmonary consump ing results are reported from Italy, where Dr. Naragliano has been developing extensive laboratories for preparing the protective serum for this disease and experimenting with it upon rabbits and other an mals. Some of the serum has been tried Professor De Renzi, of the University Naples, in twenty-two cases of marked tuberculosis, with improvement in every case, and in some the complete arrest of the disease. Early particulars concern-ing an anti-cholera serum are promised by Dr. Behring.

### LITERARY NOTES.

It is reported that Miss Mary E. Wilkins's orthcoming book is to be a real novel, and not a congeries of short stories. The edition of the works of Bishop Butler, upon which Mr. Gladstone has for some time

been engaged, will be published during the spring by the Clarendon Press. The late Lady Wilde first contributed to the Nation over the pen name of "J. F. Ellis," and for a long time the editor supposed that his brilliant contributor was a

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has desided, so it is said, to abandon her thegods - some - mortals-and-Lord-Wickenham manner in her new novelette. Its title does not suggest a new mood—"The Herb Moon." Miss Mary E. Wilkins is to be the subject of an article by Madame Blanc ("Th. Bentin the Revue des deux Mondes of Paris, following an article from the pen of the accomplished Frenchwoman on "Octave

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's next pilgrim age will take him to Russia, where he will be present at the coronation of the Czar, and to Athens, where he will wkness the revival of the ancient games under the patronage of the King of Greece in the spring. Mrs. Oliphant invented the name

"Thrums," and used it in one of her early novels. Mr. Barrie reinvented it in total gnorance of his predecessor's book. The muir which appeared in his earliest sketches was "Whins.

British Museum is a letter from Robert Browning in which he says: "I can have little doubt that my writings have been in the main too hard for many I should have been pleased to communicate with; but I y tried to puzzle people, as A Hoosier has just been assessed \$1,000 for ities have supposed. On the a kiss he didn't get.—St. Paul Globe.

Among the valued manuscripts in the

other hand, I never pretended to offer substitute for a cigar or a game at noes to an idle man.' According to the Bookman a writer burst radiantly into a New York publisher's office the other day. He had conceived a brilliant dea-nothing less than a compilation of The Wit of Wisdom of Congress," beginning with the fifty-fourth session. But the publisher was skeptical.

One of the most prolific authors of short

tories in England is Mr. Pett Ridge, who in the brief five years he has been writing them has produced 250, besides a countless Ridge is thirty-five years old. He is an employe on a small salary of the municipality of London, and this gave him his entire support until he went into journalism. Perhaps, says the Bookman, it is not generally known-certainly it cannot be known to the writer of an article in the January Blackwood, a rival novelist, by the way-that Mr. Thomas Hardy endeavored to with his novel of "Jude the Obscure" from Harper's Magazine, actually requesting the firm of publishers to cancel the contract. But it was found to be impracticable to do this. Mr. Sidney Colvin writes to the World, apropos of the charge that Mrs. Stevenson is indignant at the publication of her husband's private letters, that "the 'Vallima Letters' were published by the desire and for the sole benefit of the family, the proof sheets were seen and approved by them, and from Mrs. Stevenson (whose entire conace and regard I have the honor to enjoy) I have received a touching expression of thanks for the manner in which the of thanks for the manner in which she is good enough to consider that my duty as editor was discharged."

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mr. Lorin F. Deland, who is now head each of the Harvard football team, and Walter Camp, who is head of the Yale team, are collaborating on a book on foot-ball. They expect to publish it early in the

The first successful woman editor and proprietor of a newspaper in this country was, according to the Hartford Courant. Miss Watson, who edited the Courant 120 years ago. She numbered among her sub-scribers George Washington.

Mrs. Celia W. Wallace, of Chicago, has given the Central Church of that city \$75,-000, and will add to this real estate worth \$40,000. Mrs. Wallace is the lady who gave the Tiffany Chapel to St. John's Cathedral in New York as a memorial of her son. It is proposed to build an iron cage over and around the monument of Daniel Boone and his wife, near Carrollton, Ky., in orto preserve what is left of the monument from the ravages of the relic hunters. The Legislature is to be asked to appropriate \$200 to build the iron cage.

Anyone more simple in habits or methods than the President of the French Repub lic, M. Faure, could not be imagined. He lives at home in the simplest style, and the other day he apologized for being late at a brilliant assemblage at his own house, riving as his excuse that so late at night 'buses were all crowded

More people knew the late ex-Governor Robinson as Lizzie Borden's counsel than as a brilliant chief executive of the old Bay State. The trial established his fame as a criminal lawyer, and he was besought afterwards to defend murderers, but he refused all such offers. He believed entirely fused all such offers. He believed entirely in the innocence of Miss Borden and frequently said so.

In the "woman's corner" of a New York per a feminine writer gives advice to susbands in the usual superior tone of the conventional "advice to wives." firmly, "you must keep up the romance other days. When the glamour wears of we go to the club. There is no reason why you should be a gentleman everywhen else and a bear in your own house."

Dr. Nansen is described as a fine, stalwart fellow, the ideal Norseman, with ruddy face, fair hair and the limbs of gient. He is married to an accomplished lady, who, after his departure on his hazexplorer lives near Christiana, where he has a pretty little house which is

A hatchet bearing the name of Robert La salle, the French explorer, the motto "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam," and the date 165 was found embedded in the trunk of a tree was found embedded in the trunk of a tree which was cut down in southern Cheboygan county, Michigan, a few days ago. The wood of the tree had grown completely around the hatchet, and there was no sign of its presence on the outside. The date is probably that of the manufacture of the hatchet. The motto is that of the Jesuit order, to which La Salle belonged.

Sandow, the strong man, tells how once on a holiday in Paris he went with an old chool friend into a billiard room, where some Frenchmen tried to fasten a quarrel him because he was a German. The Parislan went so far as to slap him repeatedly in the face. Newfoundlandlike, he let the terriep snarl until he tried to bite, when at last he lost his temper. He took the man by his collar and the trousers, near the knee. Then, holding him up, to the the knee. Then, holding him up, to astonishment of the gallery, he knocked assailant's knees into his teeth till he nearly senseless. The Frenchman iken to a hospital. while Sandow valked off to a cell. But there were so witnesses to the provocation Sandow get off. The Frenchman hir was so astonished that when he recov he sought Sandow's friendship and ented to him a magnificent watch, which

There was a man in our town; He wasn't wise a bit; His business kept a-going down-

-Boston Courier.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood! For the boom they have started is bearand the scenes before mentioned, which Are selling for \$100 a foot.

-Detroit Tribune. She used to coo and sing to him, And promise that she'd cling to him brough all of life's vicissitude And love and solace bring to him.

Now she's a sort of king to him, She has an apron string to him, And when he dares to cross her wil she doesn't do a thing to him. -Kansas City Journal.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It would be just like Ohio to spring twins on the convention.-Detroit Tribune. The more you speak of yourself, the more you are likely to lie.-Zimmerman. Unfortunately, some young men have to

e pulled while they are green.-Galveston Why is it the rope never breaks when the vigilance committee selects it?-St. Louis Re-He-My bleycle is just like money. She-In what way? He-It goes so easily.-New He-Do you find your typewriter a help?

She-Yes, indeed. Why, I have been signing It's good to put bother away over night. t all straightens out in the morning .- A. We understand that Mr. Perrine is not

traveling with his comet .- Pittsburg Chron-In Emporia it is considered "mighty swell to go smooth shaven and look like an actor."

Cansas City Journal. What a language we have! A man "sita down" during the day time, but "sits up" at night.-Atchison Globe.

Miss Flagler's imprisonment was considerably less arduous than attendance on a o'clock tea.-Buffalo Courier. The experience of most of us is that every ime we ring up and want to talk to the world, its line is in use.-Puck. His Satanic Majesty seems to have sucessfully introduced the favorite son idea in he Salvation Army,-Washington Post. The Roentgen rays might be turned upor the egg market with some advantage to the onsumer.-New York Mail and Express.

First Burglar-Now, mind yer, Bill, no

murder. Second Burgiar-Why not? First

Burgiar-It's sich a reflection on yer sanity "Plenty of liquor in South Dakota?" reeated the wayfarer. "I should say yes. Why, liquor is a drug in the market there."

—Detroit Free Press. The price of kisses is much higher in In-

diana than in either Missouri or Minnesota